

wherein, said screen system class group, said report system class group and said business logic system class group are related to each other through said system core class group so that said report system class group and said business logic system class group can start and terminate their processing on the basis of the data inputted through the screen provided by the screen system class group.

14. (previously presented) The computer-readable storage medium as set forth in claim 13, wherein said system core class group has defined the calling of a common component commonly for use in said business application system.

REMARKS

In the Final Office Action dated November 4, 2003, the Examiner rejected claims 1-14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *The San Francisco Project* in view of *Lau* (U.S. Patent 5,987,247) and further in view of *Arnold et al.* (U.S. Patent 5,987,423).

In the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that "The San [F]rancisco project as modified doesn't explicitly disclose screen system function for inputting data which can be used by the abstract class group, for calculating, printing and control processing (start/terminating)." (Office Action, pg. 4.) However, he argues that *Arnold et al.* teaches a user interface as part of the framework. (Office Action, pg. 4.) The Examiner argues that this combination of *The San Francisco Project* in view of *Lau* and further in view of *Arnold et al.* discloses the present invention.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner. In claim 1, screen system class group is included in a framework with a specific relationship or association with

other class groups (i.e., a system core class group, a report system class group and a business logic system class group). This specific structure can be obtained on the condition that the framework itself includes a screen system class group, not simply a user interface.

The Examiner relies upon *The San Francisco Project* in view of *Lau* and further in view of *Arnold et al.* to read upon the present invention. However, neither reference alone or in combination discloses the limitations set forth in claim 1. In part, claim 1 teaches "a screen system class group...wherein said three system class groups are related to each other through said system class group." The Examiner argues that "Column 5, lines 22-24 of Prior Art, *Arnold et al.* shows a user interface which is combined with the core object classes to generate an application program." This section of *Arnold et al.* sets forth that the program developer provides a user interface and combines operating interface features and particular framework extensions to generate an application program. It fails, however, to disclose, "a screen system class group...wherein said three system class groups are related to each other through said system class group." A review of *Arnold et al.* fails to disclose the relationship between a screen system and other system class groups. It doesn't appear that one skilled in the art could obtain the complex structure set forth in the present invention from a one paragraph citation setting forth the existence of a user interface in object oriented technology. The Examiner has in effect read limitations out of claim 1, in order to read upon the prior art.

None of the prior arts cited by the Examiner in combination or alone, disclose "a screen system class group...wherein said three system class groups are related to each

other through said system class group." *Arnold et al.*, *San Francisco Project*, or *Lau* disclose the structure and relationship of the elements set forth in claim 1. In particular, *The San Francisco Project* in view of *Lau* and further in view of *Arnold et al.* does not disclose, teach, or suggest the specific structure of:

preparing an abstract class group including (i) a system core class group, which has abstractly defined a basic structure and behavior of a business application system that includes a screen system function for inputting data through a screen, a report system function for printing a report on the basis of the data inputted by the screen system function, a business logic system function for executing at least calculation or aggregation on the basis of the data inputted by the screen system function, and (ii) a screen system class group, a report system class group and a business logic system class group, which respectively inherit said system core class group, wherein said three system class groups are related to each other through said system core class group so that said report system class group and said business logic system class group can start and terminate their processing on the basis of the data inputted through the screen provided by the screen system class group;

inheriting said screen system class group, said report system class group and said business logic system class group of said abstract class group to prepare a screen system functional group, a report system functional group and a business logic system functional group;

inheriting said system core class group of said abstract class group to prepare a system core functional group; and

integrating said screen system functional group, said report system functional group, said business logic system functional group and said system core functional group.

Therefore, claim 1 is patentable over *The San Francisco Project* in view of *Lau* and further in view of *Arnold et al.*, and applicants respectfully request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 1 based upon 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Applicants also request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of the independent claims 7, 11 and 13, since the arguments in claim 1 are similarly applicable to claims 7, 11, and 13. Claims 2-6, 8-10, 12 and 14 depend on independent claims 1, 7, 11 or 13, and include all of the limitations of claims 1, 7, 11 or 13. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 2-6, 8-10, 12 and 14 in view of the arguments above, and by virtue of their dependency upon claims 1, 7, 11 or 13.

Applicants respectfully request that this Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 be entered by the Examiner, placing claims 1-14 in condition for allowance. Applicants submit that the proposed amendments of claims 1-14 do not raise new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Examiner, since all of the elements and their relationships claimed were either earlier claimed or inherent in the claims as examined. Therefore, this Amendment should allow for immediate action by the Examiner.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully point out that the final action by the Examiner presented some new arguments as to the application of the art against Applicants' invention. It is respectfully submitted that the entering of the Amendment would allow the Applicants to reply to the final rejections and place the application in condition for allowance.

Finally, applicants submit that the entry of the amendment would place the application in better form for appeal, should the Examiner dispute the patentability of the pending claims.

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants submit that this claimed invention, as amended, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious in view of the prior art references cited against this application. Applicants therefore request the entry of this Amendment, the Examiner's reconsideration and reexamination of the application, and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

In view of the foregoing remarks and amendment, Applicants respectfully requests the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

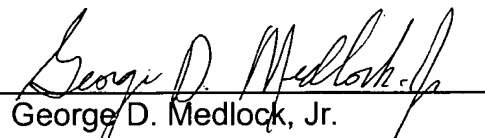
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: May 4, 2004

By: _____


George D. Medlock, Jr.
Reg. No. 48,167